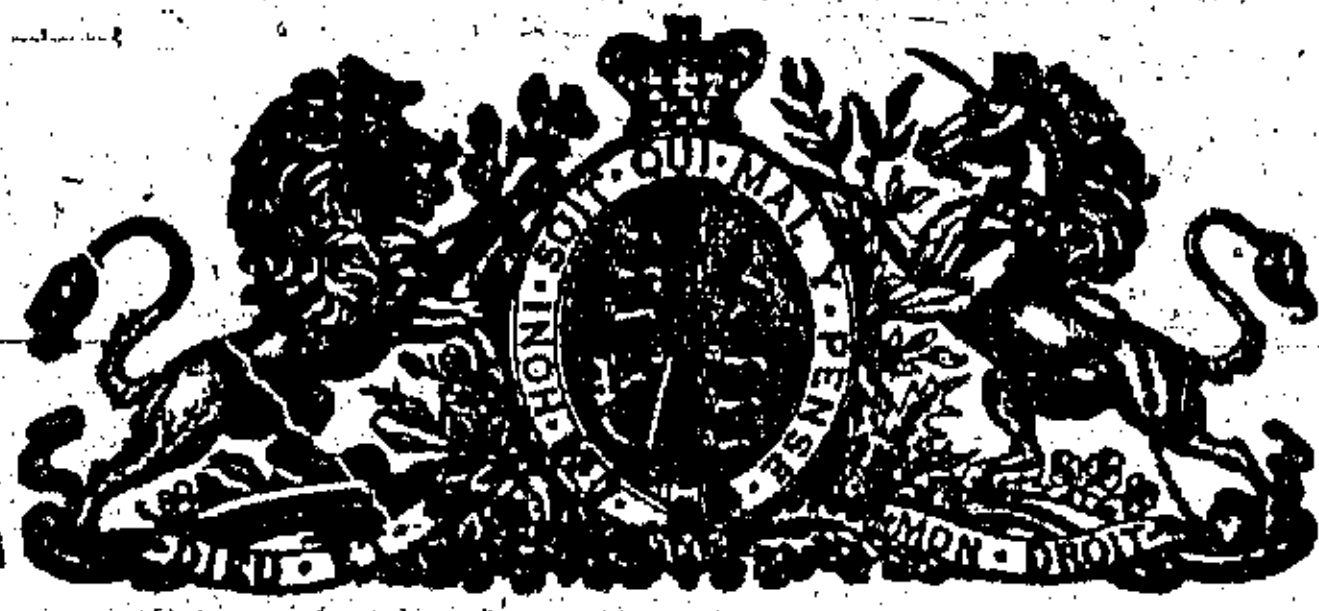


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4978. 號一廿月六年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

日二初月五年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & CO., Malacca.

CHINA—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai. LARK, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LARK, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLIS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of the Depositors.
GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)
RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1863.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue de la Paix, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.
E. G. VOUILLENT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "
H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. CARL STIEBEL is authorized from this Date to SIGN our Firm by Procurement here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jn29

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of MR. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.
MR. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of MR. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.
MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jyl6

NOTICE.

MR. NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.
MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jyl6

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Foochow Dock, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jyl6

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

SELLING OFF.

AS it is necessary to Effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month, The whole of
LAMMEET ATKINSON & Co.'s
REMAINING
VARIED STOCK,—
comprising:
FAMILY STORES.
WINES.
SPIRITS.
ALES.
STATIONERY.
BOOKS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GLASSWARE.
CROCKERY.
SHIPCHANDLERY.
&c., &c., &c.
Will be sold at FURTHER GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Latest Editions.
CAVENDISH ON WHIST.
POLE'S THEORY OF WHIST.
WALKER'S CORRECT CARD.
BARRINGTON UNDERSHIRTS (A Novelty).
WIRE RAT TRAPS.
BULL'S EYE LANTERNS.
BATH SPONGES.
WHITE BRO'S PORTLAND CEMENT.

LAWN TENNIS BATS, BALLS and NETS.
LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS and OTHER GAMES.
Scotch Home-made JAMS and JELLIES.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
ICE PITCHERS and PAILS.
AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.
French BOOTS and SHOES.
English BOOTS and SHOES.

CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB HATS.
"YOUR DIRTY BOY."
COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
American GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO.
Well-Seasoned CIGARS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES.
POCKET KNIVES.
QUININE.
CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
SPIRIT LEVELS.
New Style CHIT BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
(To close a Consignment.)
A Few Cases RUINART'S well-known CHAMPAGNE, at \$10 per Case of 1 dozen Quarts. \$11 per Case of 2 " Pints.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jyl7

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
CLEARANCE SALE.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

MONDAY,
the 23rd Instant, commencing at 11 o'clock a.m., at Messrs LAMMEET, ATKINSON & Co.'s Premises,—
The REMAINDER of their VARIED STOCK, comprising: Stationery, Blank Books, Novels, Music, Books of Reference, Electro-plated Ware, Glass Ware, Crockery Ware, Centre Stands and Ornaments, Fancy Goods, All-wool Flannels, Repps, Serges, Sofa Rugs, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, FURNISHING GOODS, Cooking Stoves, Fire Grates, Hard Ware, &c., &c.
OILMAN'S STORES, Family Stores and Provisions; English, American, French, and German WINES, Liqueurs, Beer, Brandy, Bitters, Absynth, &c., &c.
SHIPCHANDLERY of every description, Russian and Manila Rope, Canvas, Anchors, Chains, &c.
Engine Stores, India Rubber Sheet- ing, Tube Expanders, Signal Lanterns, Beef, Pork, Golden Gate Flour, and a variety of other Articles.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMMEET,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 19, 1879. jn23

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

FRIDAY,
the 27th June, 1879, at 11 a.m.,—
(For account of the concerned.)
The American Barque
"ABBE N. FRANKLIN,"
of 460 Tons or thereabouts, as she now lies in the Harbour, at the Buoy off the upper West Point Slip.
The HULL, 3 lower Masts, Bowsprit one Anchor and Chain, will be Sold on Board in one Lot.
Boats and Small Spars, will be Sold on Board.
The Sails, Rigging, Stores and all Appurtenances, will be Sold in Lots, on Shore, at the upper West Point Slip.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. The Vessel and all Lots, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 19, 1879. jn27

PUBLIC AUCTION.
TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—
THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,
Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.
Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
Custom House,
Canton, 13th June, 1879.
I HAVE To-day Transferred Charge of this Office to Mr. EDWARD McLEOD, Commissioner of Customs.
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT,
Commissioner.
Hongkong, June 16, 1879. jn23

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.
GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jn2

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 102.
CHINA SEA.
RIVER MIN—FOOCHOW DISTRICT.
AYMAR ROCK BUOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in July next, a Red and Black CHECKERED Nux Buoy, 6 feet in Diameter and without a Cage, will be used to Mark the AYMAR ROCK during the temporary Removal for painting of the present Buoy.
By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Shanghai, 10th June, 1879. jn25

NOTICE.
UNTIL further Notice all Communications for the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, or addressed to the Undersigned, should be Directed to the Care of A. G. ROMANO, Esq., Honorary Consul of Portugal.
J. LOUREIRO,
Consul-General of Portugal.
Consulate of Portugal, Hongkong, June 20, 1879. jn27

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, June 20, 1879. jn20

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th Proximo, both days inclusive.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, June 19, 1879. jyl9

NOTICE.
HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.
Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to
E. GEORGE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879. jn18

NOTICE.
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are Requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. jn30

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.
The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 19, 1879. jn22

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
The Spanish Steamer
"PASIG,"
Capt. ZAVALA, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT-POSTE-FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"LIBRE,"
Commandant RAYNIER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT-POSTE-FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"DJEEMNAH,"
Commandant RAYNIER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship
"SOUTH AMERICAN,"
Captain KNOWLES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Schooner
"IRENE,"
Captain YATES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 British Bark
"PHILIPINE,"
Captain SOUTHWOOD, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879. jn23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Bark
"J. R. STANHOPE,"
Captain PILSBURGH, will load here, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark
"GAUNTLET,"
LUCAS, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship
"HATTIE E. TAPLEY,"
TAPLEY, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 19, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The British Bark
"GOLDEN FLEECE,"
WILTSHIRE, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 7, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship,
"HAZE,"
EVANS, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship
"EDITH,"
MANSON, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 American Ship
"PRIMA DONNA,"
LUNT, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, now occupied by Messrs NORRIS & Co., with possession from 1st June next.

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. jn26

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jn4

TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.

DUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for one Year certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.

Apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue House," Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

(For Eight Months.)

THE PARSEE VILLA, ROBINSON ROAD, FURNISHED. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at
THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
BONHAM ROAD,
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.
SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs DAVIS & Co.

Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. 5—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—
Legislation and Law in Ancient China.
Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.
Chinese Bureaucracy.
The Official Dispositions of Wang Ch'ung.
The Sadness of Separation, or Li Sao.
Historical Table of the High Officials Composing the Central and Provincial Governments of China.
Mr. Kingsmill and the Shi King.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Notes on the Language of the Formosan Savages.
The Rite of Peking in connection with the Sunspot Theory.
On some of the Constellations in the Shi King.
Ancient Vases.
Anniversary of the Downfall of the Yüeh.
Cocodilla.
Mourning Etiquette.
The Land Tax.
Banking Characters.
Zoology.
Moppel Alphabets.
The God of the Hearth.
Beasts Wanted, Exchange, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship TEHERAN, Capt. A. JOHNSON, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 1st July, at Noon. For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLLER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jn1

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th of June, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. YANGLIE, Commandant NORMANDEU, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPOILS, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 23rd of June, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 12, 1879. jn24

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GALLIE will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, July 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879. jn8

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 8, 1879. jn20

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jn20

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHERIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 " Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404. By ERNEST JOHN ERICK, (Ph.D.) Tubingen.

(Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.)

To be had from Messrs LAY, CHAWWAT & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messrs KNEE & WATSON, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

Notices to Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per Steamship GALLIE, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 16, 1879. jn23

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Steamship Harter having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879. jn24

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARQUE VILE OF DOON, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNERS of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

W F (in cross) } Order, 1 case Haberdashery, from London.

O M F (in diamond) } Nos. 16/17, Or., Cases T J. } Flannel, from L'don.

LBC 224, 1 case Merchandise.

M M 3 drums Paint Oil.

B No. 13, 1 case Merchandise.

Ex Aden.

M F (in diamond) } 24, 1 case Buttons, B } from London.

V S C 26, 1 case Millinery, from London.

N M K (in diamond) } 1, 1 case Woollens, C S C } from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DURING the Next THREE MONTHS the Company's Steamers FROM CHINA will proceed direct to LONDON, leaving Hongkong on the following Dates:—

3rd June.....S.S. Lombardy.....tons 2728

17th ".....Zambesi....." 2431

1st July.....Teheran....." 2589

15th ".....Khedive....." 3742

29th ".....Malwa....." 2933

12th Aug.....Kashgar-Hind....." 4023

26th ".....Cathay....." 2882

9th Sept.....Bokhara....." 2932

A. MEYER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 22, 1879. jn22

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Undersigned Firm to be sent in on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

W. B. SPRATT & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn30

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed by original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$18.00).

Orders should be sent to Geo. Munroe Esq., China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, Dr. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS;

Chika Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—Times.

A very important addition to Folklore Literature—Athenaeum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—Fall Mail Budget.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive book—Spectator.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—Ill. London News.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—British Quarterly Review.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—John Bull.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *non-generis*—Globe.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—London Quarterly Review.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—Printing Times.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—London and China Express.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.

Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—North China Herald.

Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—Hongkong Daily Press.

The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—China Mail.

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—Shanghai Courier.

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—Japan Mail.

Pleasantly written and instructive—Strait Times.

We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—New York Nation.

Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—London Tatler.

We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—New York Evening Post.

Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—Australasian.

Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—La République Française (Paris).

Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano—Revisita di Roma.

Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—Dublin University Magazine.

For Sale by Messrs LAY, CHAWWAT & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. (11111111)

Intimations.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
R

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
Rihang-lhang, Jockey Club, and other
perumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide
celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
Violet and Rice powder, Aquadent for the
Teeth, Aromatic Ozone, a Natural
Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers
and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
96, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,
Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-
liens, Paris.
31may79 1w 52t

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER, AND RUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D, 4D, 6D, AND 1S, 2S.
TO NEW CUTLERY. 1S, 2S, 4D, 6D, AND 1S, 2S.

OAKKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PATENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40. EACH, & 1S. BOXES

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE
BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP, &c.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
17may79 1w 52t 17my80

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond
Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families
of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Not digestible. Contains the
highest amount of nourishment
in the most convenient form.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle.
Sweet and wholesome in itself.
Entirely free from beet-root sugar.
The base of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
More closely resembling
Healthy Mother's Milk
than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD.
Always ready for use.
Savoury Mothers and Nurses
Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Contains all the elements
Necessary for the growth,
Health and Vigour of the Child.

**SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond
Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.**
17au78 1w 13t

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effective in curing either the dangerous malady of
the slightest complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
tub.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race,
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—
"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."
See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal*, August 1, 1866, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chloro-dyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

4jan79 1w 28t 4july79

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions,
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

Price, 2s. 6d. each; or \$2.50
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

20ap78 1w 1t

NOTICE

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the *China Mail*.
The unusual success which has attended
the *China Mail* makes it an admirable
medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
realization of one thousand copies. It is
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as the voice of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

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Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases (in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure skin, deep and superficial ulcers).

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 53, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

20ap78 1w 1t

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
[THE WEAK MADE STRONG.]

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.
4jan79 1w 1t

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORO-DYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the inventor of Chloro-dyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the inventor was deliberately untrue;
being he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chloro-dyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours, and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

CHLORO-DYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.

CHLORO-DYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma,
CHLORO-DYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORO-DYNE acts like a charm in diar-
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.

CHLORO-DYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.

CHLORO-DYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chloro-dyne.—
See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay—"Chloro-dyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1866) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis
Browne's CHLORO-DYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—
"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
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See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal*, August 1, 1866, which states that Dr.
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At the "China Mail" Office.

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Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

**DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA**

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
5ap79a 1w 52t 5ap80

THE SATEST MILD
LAXATIVE FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

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MAGNESIA.**

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Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
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CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

**FLUID
MAGNESIA.**

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Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

**DINNEFORD'S
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"ENTREPRENEUR" writes to the *Journal of Commerce* to know what is meant by a full dress ball. We think it was N. F. Williams who once said a full dress ball was an entertainment where the dresses began to late and did not leave off early enough.

now made his appearance, went into the godown, and requested Mr Playfair to stop the removal of goods and leave the godown immediately. Mr Playfair answered that he did not admit the authority of the Belgian Consul; he was a British subject, and it was to the British authorities that a

MacDonnell, or Kennedy should occupy the highest post in the colony, and Mr. Hennessey's recall or supersession would be eagerly welcomed. In England he will find his proper associates. The 'brass band' brays no longer, but the excellent Mr. Biggs

Japan, we see that as Mr Hennessy is the Governor of Hongkong and manages all important affairs in connection with Oriental Nations, (sic), he should be acquainted with the real condition of Japan. He found on several occasions differences between in-

"We sincerely hope this is all the "business" Mr Hennessy is to be connected with during his stay in Japan."—*Ed. Susan Garrett.*

Hennessy are taken into proper consideration, we have no hesitation in saying that the Japanese Ministers responsible for it are guilty of a preposterous blunder, as injurious to the reputation of this country as it is offensive to the English residents in it.

MARGARET.

If I should cease, O Margaret !
To love and love but thee, so let
Sun, moon, and stars for ever set
If I love not my Margaret ;
Sun, moon, stars may for ever set
But not my love for Margaret

I cannot tell what I may do,
Or what sad scenes may yet pass thro'
I may, perchance, turn deaf and blind
The pity of all human kind :
I may, perhaps, be doomed to beg,
Or hop about upon one leg ;
Or even I may come to steal—
But may I never be gentle !
Come joy or sorrow, weal or woe,
Oh, may I never get that low !

JOSEPH B. BAZZANO,

JEANIE Deane in her simple truth, Henry Ramond abandoning right, Ignatius Loyola in his lonely St. Maurens, John Bunyan, the wrestling with all the powers of Bedford, are, to us, among the type-men of the world. Thousands of such heroes are daily arising up, of whose deeds I am glad to hear, *—*

Yachtsmen and tourists who visit the Isle of Wight or Southampton have often been puzzled by a strange craft, that cruises in those waters, and which invariably slows down to ordinary speed when approached by other vessels. She seldom appears to have anything more serious on hand than a party of gay pleasure-seekers; but watermen and others who have watched her closely, tell of bursts of speed in which she flies through the water like an express train. She is the vessel with which all the later experiments have been conducted, and the result to which these experiments have led are as follows:—One spindle-shaped steamer, 600 feet longer than the Great Eastern, or 1200 feet in length, is already designed and to be built. It will have engines of 100,000 horse-power, and will be propelled by twin screws under the after quarter of the vessel. The mean speed of this vessel is expected to be over twenty nautical or twenty-three statute miles an hour. She is to have a tower 150ft high, containing, in part, state-rooms looking out on circular balconies, but having within a hollow cylinder extending vertically throughout its entire length, and traversed by an immense weight susceptible of being adjusted at any desired height. This is an invention of Mr William L. Winans, and the effect that it produces upon the motion of the vessel is precisely the reverse of that which one would most readily infer. When "soaled" to a proper height, in proportion to the "beat" or motion of the waves prevailing, it absolutely prevents all rolling. The great length of this steamer will prevent pitching, so that, presuming it justifies the claims and expectations of the inventors, it should be very advantageous for purposes of ocean travel. It is designed for the trans-Atlantic mail and passenger service, and their port of entry in this country will be New London, Ct., of which a special survey was made three years since with this view. Milford Haven is expected to be the port of entry for Great Britain. That it will revolutionise ocean travel is the conviction of the Messrs. Winans, and on that conviction they have expended millions, and are about to expend still more, it being their intention to construct three other similar vessels as soon as that described shall have been successfully operated. The estimated cost of construction of these vessels is £1,000,000 each, and it is confidently believed by the Messrs. Winans and many of their friends that they will accomplish the passage of the Atlantic in less than six days at all seasons and in spite of any weather which has been known as yet on that ocean.

"Did you ever see a hanged man come to life, doctor?" asked a doubting Thomas.
"Yes, I have."

in a report to Sir Harry Parkes on the commerce of Hilo and Oahu for the year 1878; which has just been issued by the Foreign Office, Consul Flowers says:—

The Bronze, porcelain, and embroider manufacturers continue to maintain their high reputation abroad, and they have executed large orders for the recent Exhibition. The bronze ware, he says, is made with the rudest possible appliances. From the beautiful and richly-chased articles which are turned out one would expect to see large manufactories provided with modern appliances of every description; but in reality the workshops are no better than ordinary blacksmith's shops. The process is roughly as follows:—"The moulds, which, of course, vary according to the shape of the vase or bowl it is desired to make, are made of wood, sometimes covered with straw. On this a coating of clay is placed; over this comes a layer of wax, which is moulded into the design required. Another thick coating of clay is then added, and the inner wooden mould being taken out, the orifice at each end is closed. Two holes are then made at one end connecting with the layer of wax, so as to enable the wax when melted to run out, and through these the molten bronze enters, filling the interstices occupied by the wax. The subsequent process of casting is of the rudest kind. The earthen mould is placed in a small clay oven hollowed out in the floor of the workshop, the size of which depends upon that of the casting. The oven is filled with charcoal and closed, with the exception of a circular opening at the top, on which a chimney a foot or so high, is built of wet clay. The oven is connected underground with a wooden bellows, protected from the sparks and heat from the furnace by a small earthen or stone wall a foot high, and which is worked by hands and feet. The first operation is to melt the wax, which runs out, leaving the impression of the design stamped firmly in the surrounding layer of clay. This done the mould is taken out and allowed to cool. It is then put a second time into the furnace as before, and the molten bronze is then poured into the mould through the holes by which the wax escaped. After the bronze has filled the mould the chimney is knocked off, the oven is supplied with fresh charcoal laid evenly round the mould, and a lid being put on the oven, furnished with small perforated holes, the bellows are set to work again for an hour or more, according to the size of the casting taken. This operation generally occupies a day. When the casting is taken out of the oven, the earth outside and inside is scraped off, and reveals the vase and bowl, in a rough state. It is then put into the hands of rough workmen, boys being mostly employed in this part of the work, by whom it is polished and scraped with a knife until it presents a smooth surface. It then passes on to the carver, who fills in the details of the designs. When his work is done the vase or bowl is dipped into a boiling solution of vinegar, sedge, and sulphate of copper, in order to give it the proper colour. A few finishing touches in the way of polish are added, and the article is finished and ready for sale.

What do you think of this for a prayer at family worship? Adam Scott gives the following as a prayer once offered by a shepherd, and grandmother has herself heard prayers almost as plain, in their comments on the people around, from the

How beautiful is science! A few days since a French Academician, rising in his place, made, in a tone of the deepest earnestness, the following announcement:—"Gentlemen, it is with unspeakable satisfaction that I have the honor of informing you that, thanks to the most persevering efforts, M. P—, our correspondent of the Maritime Alps, has succeeded in inoculating a man with the mange of the dog, a cutaneous disease which thus far has seemed wholly incompatible with the human temperament." (Prolonged enthusiasm.)

In explanation of the very small number of good trombone players, the *New York Times*, states the following extraordinary facts:—

The history of trombone-playing in this country is a sad and suggestive one. In 1817 one Elias Brewster, of Boston, announced his intention of learning the trombone, and began to practise in a house on the then lower end of Beacon-street. Long before he had learnt the seven positions of the slide he was found head in his front hall, with the instrument lying much battered beside him. A coroner's jury of the vicinage found that he died of apoplexy, and after the funeral his ruined trombone was sold as old metal. Two years later, another Bostonian, one G. L. Plunkett, undertook to master the trombone. Three weeks after he had sounded his first note he was found dead in his room with the trombone slide inserted in his mouth, thereby horribly distending his jaws. The verdict in his case was suicide, though at this distance of time the facts do not seem to admit of any such interpretation. These occurrences put an end to trombone playing in Massachusetts. It was, however, attempted in various other parts of the country. In 1832, Henry Van Schaick, of this city, tried to learn the trombone, but died so suddenly that the coroner's jury found that he had poisoned himself. Perhaps he did, but why did he first smash his instrument and imbue it in the blood of the back of his head? In 1837, 1841, and 1849, three other men, named respectively Abrahams, Palmer, and Eschenbrodt, died in this city in the earlier stages of trombone playing, and in each case their trombones were irretrievably smashed at or about the time of death. In Illinois, a man who resided in a country town, and who had a trombone sent to him from an Eastern city, was taken out by his neighbours and hung on a tree. This man was charged with horse stealing, but not a particle of evidence was offered in support of the charge. There are men now living—the affair occurred in 1860—who saw the man's body hanging, and who distinctly remember that over his head was jammed the bell of a trombone. Not to mention any more cases in detail it may be summarily remarked that of the 18 men who have lived to learn the trombone in this country since its settlement, 17 died suddenly and one totally disappeared. The fatality attending the learning of the trombone in Europe has been even greater, though it is probable that the statistics are not absolutely trustworthy. It is evident, however, that the man who tries to learn the trombone in a civilised community takes his life in his hands and blows himself into a sudden and useful grave. We thus see why a trombone soloist is so exceedingly rare. The appalling and intolerable sound produced by a raw hand on the trombone uniformly infuriates the public to such a pitch that the unfortunate student suddenly dies. If we combine the yell of the midnight night, the tearing of a carpet, and the blast of a hoarse steam whistle, we shall yet fall far short of the awful utterances of a trombone in the hands of a beginner. Flesh and blood cannot stand it. The Bostonian contemporaries of Elias Brewster were law-abiding men, but when they heard the noise of his trombone they rose up with one accord and said 'This man is going to die of apoplexy.' The people who hanged the Illinois trombonist were his friends and neighbours, but half a dozen blasts upon his instrument convinced them that he had systematically stolen horses from his very stable.

We regret to announce the death of this well-known horse trainer, which took place at the European General Hospital, Bombay, recently. Deceased had only made two or three appearances at the circus during his recent visit to Bombay, when he sickened with smallpox. He was at once taken to the hospital, where, for some days, he lay in a very precarious condition. Mr Tappin, one of the company belonging to the circus, very kindly nursed him for the first few days, and was subsequently assisted by Mr Corbyn. On Wednesday morning, Omakingsley took a turn for the better and was thought to be out of danger. At nine o'clock at night, however, the fever increased and he gradually sank, dying shortly after midnight. He was buried yesterday afternoon at Sewree. His remains were followed to their resting place by about fifty of his personal friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his courteous and genial manners. He leaves a young wife to lament his loss. Deceased's career was an extraordinary one. During the early part of his life he lived, rode and traveled, under the name of Ella Zoyars. He went round the world in this disguise and attracted great attention for his good looks, pluck and daring. Of late years, however, he has appeared in male attire and confined his attention principally to the training of horses. He was one of the three partners in Wilson's Circus, Mr Wilson and Mr Thompson being the other two. Out of respect to his memory there was no performance at the circus in the evening.

An old negro named Sam Clark, says that Detroit Free Press, who counts a Griswold street lawyer among his friends, called at the law shop yesterday with an anxious look on his face, and said:

"Boss, I've been twisted up dis time an' I want to ax a few questions."

"Well, go ahead, Sam."

"Wall, all de white folks tells me dat de sun an' at least a month ahead. I hear 'em talkin' 'bout it on de kyars an' at de obse."

"Yes, this is a very forward Spring. I think wall be at least a month ahead."

"Well, if dat's de case, will de Fourth of July come on de feth of June, or when an' hailn't April fule day aun gone an' passed by two weeks?"

The lawyer tried to explain, but Sam was more mized than before. He scratched his head and went slowly out, but in half a hour he returned with a face longer than ever.

The Society for the Suppression of Profanity has earnestly begun its labours in Boston, and its roll of membership is daily increasing. It proposes to thoroughly break all men with whom it comes in contact of the lamentable and useless habit of swearing, first by tuning the language down from profane expletives to vigorous but harmless exclamations, and then, when the liver of the patient has acquired the necessary strength, doing away with excited exclamations altogether.

Why men should swear has been a profound mystery for all ages. Horace, shocked at seeing his friend Ovid begin an elegy with *Jamduum*—which is a very bad word in Latin, and doesn't sound well in even a banished poet's mouth—wrote his famous and exemplary ode, beginning *Odi profanum*, which meant that he hated anything like swearing, and wouldn't tolerate the thing even in his own house. Cicero, on that memorable occasion when Catinus so far forgot himself as to swear like a fisherman in the Roman House of Representatives, called him to order by exclaiming, *Quem ad finem jactabit furor iste tuus!*—which well-timed and appropriate expostulation, particularly where he alluded to the jack rabbit, had the effect of bringing the impolite but well-meaning Catinus to his senses. Homer, Thucydides and Gibbon have all devoted pages upon pages to the study of the subject. Quintilian said that he could not understand why a man should swear in the morning just because he can't find the soap, and why, after he has found it in the soap bucket, he should swear again, and then swear because the towel is missing when he paws around for it with his eyes full of soap. This was 2,000 years ago, and still the same thing goes on every morning in every well-regulated family, and no one knows the secret of it.

The S. F. T. S. O. P. proposes to commence by supplying the world with a little dictionary containing words of awful sound, but harmless meaning. "Drat it," "by the hokey," "so help me Nicholson Pavement," etc., are among the number. Then it provides each member with a powerful electro-magnet of novel construction. All collar buttons, studs, suspender buckles, etc., are to be made of iron or steel. Thus, in the morning, all a man has to do, instead of going down on all fours and making wild sweeps under the bed with the boot-jack, is to turn the current of the magnet, and instantly all the steel studs, etc., in the room will fly to it and stick there, obviating all necessity for profanity.

The editors of Indiana had a grand reunion at Lafayette, the other day, and I was constrained to stop and join them, for verily were they not going to open a keg of nails and cut a melon? Happy, innocent, guileless men, these editors! How little they know of the world and its sordid cares; how little they know of its wrangling strifes and its noisy wars; how little they see of its irredeemable and fluctuating currencies; how sublimely magnificently seldom do they light upon the combination of its safe lock! Ah, men 'c' busy, heartless, money-getting world, editors have no money. We have something better. We have calm, unmoved

Dr Hall, the great New York physician, is opposed to the immoderate drinking of water. He says:—"The longer one puts off drinking in the morning, especially in the summer, the less he will require during the day. If much is drank during the forenoon the thirst often increases, and a very unpleasant fullness is observed; in addition, to a metallic taste in the mouth. The less a man drinks, the better for him, beyond a moderate amount. The more water a man drinks the more strength he has to expend in getting rid of it, for all the fluid taken into the system must be carried out, there is but little nourishment in water, tea, coffee, beer, and the like; more strength is expended in carrying them out of the system than they impart to it. The more a man drinks, the more he perspires, either by lungs or through the skin; the more he perspires, the more carbon is taken from the system, but this carbon is necessary for nutrition, hence the less a man is nourished, the less strength he has. Drinking water largely diminishes the strength in two ways; and yet many are under the impression that the more water swallowed, the more thoroughly is the system washed out. Thus the less we drink at meals the better for us. If the amount were limited to a single cup of hot tea or hot milk and water at each meal, an immeasurable good would result to all. Many persons have fallen into the practice of drinking several glasses of cold water or several cups of tea or coffee at meals out of mere habit. All such will be greatly benefited by breaking it off at once. It may be very well to drink a little at each meal, and perhaps it will be found that in all cases it is much better to take a single cup of hot tea at each meal than a glass of cold water, however pure."

HERE is an extract from a letter of an officer in Zululand:—"We had to bury a quantity of Zulus. One of the soldiers said, 'I have been a butcher and a tailor, but never did I expect to be the sexton of a lot of Christy Minstrels.'"

THE pension to which Sir George Bowen will be entitled, in 1881, will be the largest allowed under the regulations. He only awaits the completion of his sixtieth year to be able to claim a retiring allowance of £1,000 a year, after having administered the government of colonies in which the governor's salary is not less than £5000 a year for eighteen years.

An Arkansas elder, while baptizing converts at a revival meeting, advanced with a wily, sharp-eyed old chap into the water. He asked the usual question, whether there was any reason why the ordinance of baptism should not be administered. After a pause, a tall, powerful-looking man, who was leaning on a long rifle and looked quietly on, remarked, "Elder, I don't want to interfere in yer business, but I want to say that is an old sinner you have got hold of, and that one dip won't do him any good. If you want to get the sin out of him you'd better have to anchor him out in deep water over night."

"In the second sermon I ever preached from that text, 'A mess of pottage,' I got it, 'A pot of message,' and the worst of it was that I kept repeating the blunder all through the sermon, to the intense amusement of the congregation, and some impairment, I fear, of the lesson of the discourse. The Devil seemed to be on my tongue, and I spoke the text wrong in spite of myself almost every time. I grew hot as a furnace. I perspired to my finger-ends; my face was like a beat; and when I came to that awful text I would make a great pause, fix my lip right, and then, to my intense mortification say, 'A pot of message!' I was in agony. Finally, I ceased to try to pronounce it, but only said, 'my text—pointing at it.'—*Talmage.*

A widow from Hold Hengland, an easy going, kindly soul, who had buried her "old man," found her way to the Black Hills some months since, and there consoled herself by marrying one of her countrymen. Scarcely had the honeymoon waned when the happy groom took to drinking hard, and by way of amusement, lathering his wife. The ladies of the neighbourhood called upon the unhappy woman and consoled with her on the unpleasant turn of her matrimonial venture. In response, she said to one of her visitors, "Indeed, ma'am, 's a deal better than none, ma'am !" "But he's so different from your first husband, you say." "Indeed, an' bless your 'art, ma'am, I Jack 'as 'is deserts, 'as restin' in Beelzebub's bosom !" "Abraham's bosom, you mean." "May 'ap it is, ma'am ; its one o' those Scriptur gentlemen. I ain't a knowin' in Scripture 'as yo be, ma'am, an' I remeber their names !"

ONLY the other day, the captain and officers of the French man-of-war *L'Albatros*, were at Sandgate for a holiday, and one of our oldest & most respected citizens, wishing to do the amiable and be as polite as possible to the strangers, went up to the captain and addressed him in the most unexceptionable French—after the school of Stratford at Bow—of course. Do you think the captain reciprocated the kindly feeling? Not a bit of it! He stood and stared at that amiable Brisbaneite while he was struggling through his French, as though he were thoroughly bewildered, and then said, in coarse sailor's language, "My dear sir, don't make me a blank fool of your own self. If you will send me in plain English I can understand you." The captain did not acquire the Australian blackfellow's broken English as yet." Was not the cold-blooded cruelty? Of course it was. I believe that respected citizen has not yet recovered from the shock to his feelings.

THE BEST COUNTRY TO LOAN IN.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes:—There are many curious and interesting features of Italian life, its people etc., that we would like to say something about, did space and time permit. It is a charming country to live in for those who care to do nothing for it is the best country to loan in I ever saw. Lending is quite respectable occupation, and a great many people adopt the calling. The principal occupation of the women, particularly in large towns and cities, seems to be that of hanging out of the windows. They seem to be there all day long, and when they perform their household duties it would be very hard to say. Lending is very cheap. Good ordinary wine is sold, for example, at all the railroad stations for from six cents to eight cents a flask, holding a pint or more, and included. Orange in the Southern countries sell from three cents to six cents per dozen, and a little money will send you further in Italy than any other country in Europe.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per ounce.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, but must be folded so as to be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied matter, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 5 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiatic (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Italy (N.B.), New Granada (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.):—

	Via San Francisco, or Honolulu, or Brindisi	Via Hongkong	Via Japan
Letters,	12	30	34
Registration,	None	8	8
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	6	8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.B.), Ecuador (N.B.), Nicaragua (N.B.):—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	20	30	34	
	4	4	6	8
	8	None	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	12	None	None	None
	4	4	6	8
	6	6	8	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	—	30	34	
	—	4	6	8
	—	6	8	8

Registration to British & Union:—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	—	8	8	

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	2	8	2	2
	4	8	2	2
	8	8	2	2

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, &c., &c.

Between any other two of the following, (i.e. through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Hongkong, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, &c.

Between the above by Contract Mail, &c.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unbound.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached, or wholly or in part engraved, printed, or lithographed illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper. Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such cases are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to a letter post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bladders

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., of all the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider Circulars, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Iodine, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila or the mails will be delivered free by this office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Frequentation of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters, not superintending or First Class, or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warlike Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Chaplains.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will be paid this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Hongkong, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Hongkong.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch, even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dainty articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Articles to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 9 oz.

4. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

5. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

6. Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

7. Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, June 20, 1879.

	Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
Alford, Mr.	1	Legg, John Chas. 3
Aly Myan	1	regd. Lemmuk, F. A. 1
Allen, H. D.	1	Leonard, Clarence 1
Amable, L.	1	Leyser, Y. 1
Office	1	Littledale, L. 1
Appelant, —	1	ord. E. A. 1
Atch, Arthur	1	Let. G. 1

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fanciful, Curious, Articles of Dress Fancy-Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance No. 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China; that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom, Up to £2, 18 cents.
" £5, 36 "
" £7, 54 "
" £10, 72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25, 15 cents.
" 50, 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Wien-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

~~SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.~~

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

Corrected to Saturday, June 21st, 1879.

肉食
猪猪猪
烟烟烟
路旗州
來花福
昌

Fruits.

Vegetables.

G. ORLEY, *Investor at Market*.